

Mr. HARDWICK. It is purely technical.

Mr. MANN. It is purely basic to say that a man can not pack apples and market them when there is no prohibition against the packing of apples and the marketing of them.

Mr. HARDWICK. The gentleman has not read the bill carefully.

Mr. MANN. Oh, yes; I have read the bill a half a dozen times, but I should not oppose its consideration even in the form it is.

Mr. HARDWICK. Then the gentleman is not opposed to its consideration?

Mr. MANN. Or to passing it, as it will not accomplish anything.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I would like to ask what section 3 means.

Mr. SPEAKER. That section will be amended. I call attention to section 5, which says "that barrels packed with apples shall be deemed to be misbranded if not within the meaning of this act."

Mr. MANN. There is no provision against misbranding. It is no violation of the act, because there is no prohibition which makes it criminal.

Mr. HARDWICK. It is not criminal but civil. A man can violate the law and only be subject to a civil penalty.

Mr. MANN. It is neither one.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman from Illinois does not object to the consideration of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Nobody has objected yet.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I reserved the right to object, and I do object. I think the bill is too imperfectly drawn to be passed.

Mr. HARDWICK. The gentleman is very much mistaken, and I hope the gentleman will reserve the right to object and let us explain the bill.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman reserve the right to object or does he object?

Mr. JACKSON. I object.

Mr. HARDWICK. Ask the gentleman to let us explain the bill to him.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman objects, and that is the end of it. The bill will be stricken from the calendar.

Mr. HARDWICK. Will the gentleman reserve the right to object?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman insists on his objection, and the Clerk will report the next bill.

PHOSPHATE LANDS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 8303) providing for adjustment of conflict between placer and locator of phosphate lands.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the gentleman who introduced the bill I will ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

BLANK MANIFESTS AND CLEARANCES.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 13302) to repeal section 2048 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878, being an act entitled "An act authorizing the surveyors of collection districts to sell blank manifests and clearances, etc., in the northeastern and northwestern frontiers, etc."

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2048 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878, being an act entitled "An act authorizing the surveyors of collection districts to sell blank manifests and clearances, etc., in the northeastern and northwestern frontiers, etc.," be repealed, and the following be enacted in lieu thereof:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to obtain by purchase, or cause to be printed, blank forms of clearances, manifests, and other forms used in connection with the transaction of customs business, and to sell such forms at ports and supports of entry, ports of delivery, and elsewhere at such prices as he may deem proper and under regulations to be prescribed by him.

"Sec. 2. That all moneys received from the sale of such forms shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury in the same manner as other moneys collected by customs officers.

"Sec. 3. That section 2048 of the Revised Statutes, and all additions thereto and amendments thereof, are hereby repealed."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar. The Clerk will report the next bill.

DISPOSITION AND SALE OF SURPLUS OF UNALLOTTED LANDS, STANDING ROCK INDIAN RESERVATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill S. 109, an act to authorize the sale and disposition

of the surplus and unallotted lands in the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in the States of South Dakota and North Dakota and making appropriation and provision to carry same into effect.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been read in the House on a former occasion. I do not believe it is necessary to have it read again.

The SPEAKER. Well, the Chair thinks to-day is the day and the bill ought to be read.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. I did not want to take up the time of the House in reading it if there is going to be objection. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

RADIO COMMUNICATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 6412) to regulate radio communication.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I think this bill was read before.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I was going to ask unanimous consent that the reading of the bill be dispensed with, as it was read in full when it came up for consideration on the last Unanimous Consent Calendar day.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I simply want to ask the gentleman whether the international conference already agreed upon the other day might not in some way affect this?

Mr. ALEXANDER. It does not relate to any subject included in this bill.

Mr. MANN. It would relate to wireless signals at sea, would it not?

Mr. ALEXANDER. It might so far as regulations for two or more operators on shipboard, character of apparatus, and so forth, but this bill does not relate to those subjects in any way. This bill in part carries out the provisions of the Berlin convention, which has been ratified by the Senate on the part of the United States.

Mr. MANN. It seems to be very important that the regulations among the nations should be practically uniform, and as this conference has been provided for I suppose it will be reported before a great while.

Mr. ALEXANDER. But this bill is to carry out the provisions of the Berlin convention, and does not cover the subjects embraced in the joint resolution that passed the other day and that the gentleman from Illinois has in mind.

Mr. MANN. Yes; I know. It is a great deal more than that, though.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The other conference provided for in that joint resolution will not consider any of the questions that are embraced in the subject matter of this bill.

Mr. MANN. I will personally say to the gentleman, without any knowledge of the subject, and hence without an opinion that is worth anything, I do not believe it is practicable to enforce this bill in the language in which it is drawn, nor do I believe it would be fair to the amateurs of the country to endeavor to enforce it.

Mr. ALEXANDER. We have gone over the subject matter with the amateurs, and with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUTLER], who is in touch with them. The Wireless Association of Pennsylvania represents the largest number of wireless amateurs in the United States.

Mr. BUTLER. I think the association to which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ALEXANDER] refers contains more experimenters, perhaps, than any other association devoted to this subject in the United States, and, as the gentleman knows, to-day the Department of the Navy is in communication and in consultation with these experimenters in Philadelphia for the purpose of agreeing, if they can, upon some measure—I would not say to be inserted in this bill, because I will be honest in my statement, but in consultation relative to the rights of the experimenter or relative to the obstruction of his work which the passage of this bill might make. Now, I have not heard from them. I know they are in consultation. Has the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ALEXANDER] had any word from them?

Mr. ALEXANDER. No; but the gentleman from Pennsylvania and I have agreed that one amendment shall be made that they insist on.

Mr. BUTLER. One amendment in the first section.

Mr. MANN. I have 22 question marks after provisions in this bill which I would like to have explained and possibly amended, and I do not see how that can be done to-day.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I will undertake to explain them if in my power, and if the gentleman has any amendments that will improve the bill and will protect either the commercial or amateur interests, I am entirely willing that they may be brought

before the House. But this is such an important measure, and the time for its consideration is passing, I do hope no objection to its consideration will be made.

Mr. MANN. We passed a law the other day about radio communication, and it may be that this ought to pass at once, but then we may change it next year. Sometimes it is wise to wait a bit. I know the gentleman and his committee have done extremely able work and hard work, too, upon this and other bills from his committee, and while I am disposed to follow the gentleman on a good many things from his committee, I am not disposed to pass a bill like this without consideration in the House.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I would be very glad to have it considered, and if there is any Member of the House that does not understand any provision of this bill, we will endeavor to make it clear.

Mr. MANN. If we can strike a time on unanimous-consent to-day when the calendar is not full, I would as soon have this bill up as any other. Unless the gentleman asks to have it passed over, I will have to suggest—

Mr. BUTLER. Let it go over for two weeks.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I am not more interested in this than in many other measures. The subject matter comes from the administration, and I know the importance of the legislation, and for that reason I am so anxious that it may be considered and passed. At the same time I do not want to pass any law through the House without consideration. For that reason the bill was printed in the Record two weeks ago that all Members of the House might have opportunity to study it. If the gentleman has not read the bill and insists on his objection to its present consideration, I will ask unanimous consent that it may go over until next unanimous-consent day.

Mr. MANN. So far as I am concerned, I would be glad to take it up at any time.

Mr. BUTLER. In the meantime, I think he has practically removed the objections of the association to which he referred.

Mr. MANN. What is the amendment they propose to section 5?

Mr. BUTLER. As to reception of messages.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Line 8, page 1, strike out the words "receipt on." In the meantime, I hope the gentleman will frame such amendments as he may wish to propose? I ask unanimous consent that the consideration of this bill may go over until the next Unanimous Consent Calendar day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ALEXANDER] asks unanimous consent to pass the bill by without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SALE AND ENTRY OF CERTAIN LANDS IN OKLAHOMA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 22047) providing for the sale and entry of certain lands in the State of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following-described tracts of land within the State of Oklahoma, to wit, the southeast quarter and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 30, the east half of section 31, and section 32, all in township 19 north of range 13 west of the Indian meridian; and the west half of section 5 and the northeast quarter of section 5, and section 6, all in township 18 north of range 13 west of the Indian meridian; and also any other tract or tracts of land within that was formerly the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Reservation which heretofore may have been reserved for agency or school purposes which, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, are no longer needed or necessary for the purpose for which said tract or tracts were originally reserved; and said lands shall be opened to entry and settlement and disposed of under the conditions, terms, and provisions prescribed in the act approved June 17, 1910, entitled "An act to open to settlement and entry under the general provisions of the homestead laws of the United States certain lands in the State of Oklahoma, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand the subject matter of this bill, the Secretary has now the authority to sell this land if he wants to?

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I will state that there is a letter in the hands of the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, which I had in my possession a few weeks ago, but which I returned to the chairman, in which the Secretary says that his statement, which is made in this letter and printed in the report, was made through inadvertence.

Mr. MANN. I recollect that fact now.

Now, this bill provides that the proceeds of this land, which the committee says belongs to the Government, shall be turned over for the benefit of the Indians.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes; but, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. MANN. It further says that the Indians do not want the land to be sold, because they want the land.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, in regard to the land, first, I will say that the Indians believed that they had the legal title to this land, and the agent no doubt had the same con-

ception. The Indians who signed the petition of course got their information from the agent.

Now, as a matter of fact, as shown by the report of the Secretary, the legal title, the cold, naked legal title, belongs to the United States. The Indians signed this petition against the sale on the theory that these lands which are referred to in the body of the petition would, when they should cease to be used for school purposes, revert to the Indians, which is not true.

I desire to say, further, that one of the chiefs of that tribe, who was the first man who signed that petition, is here in Washington at the present time, in company with other Indians of that tribe. They have talked the matter over with me and with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and after they have been made to understand it they are now willing that these lands should be disposed of according to the terms of this bill.

Now, while it is true, Mr. Speaker, going to the other point, that this bill provides that the proceeds of this land shall go to the benefit of the Indians, and while the report states correctly that the legal title is in the United States, yet I want to call the attention of the gentleman to this fact, that here was a great reservation, comprising something like 2,000,000 acres, and the United States, through commissioners, entered into a treaty for the allotting of these lands to the Indians, 100 acres to each, and for the disposal of the rest under the homestead laws to settlers.

The Indians in that treaty in terms did release their right to all the lands except their allotments. However, certain little reservations were reserved for school purposes for the benefit of the Indians and are being used and have been dedicated to that purpose.

Now, it appears that there is a surplus of these lands that have been reserved by the United States for school purposes for the benefit of the Indians. I should not think that the Government of the United States would be doing just the right thing to take these lands that were reserved for the Indians, for the purpose of educating this tribe of Indians, and appropriate these lands and place the money to the credit of the people of the United States. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are not a very progressive tribe. They have not advanced very far in civilization. It will take many years before these Indians will reach the point where they will not need great care and a great amount of education and training; and I would feel that we were doing an act of great injustice now to appropriate these lands and take them away from these 3,000 Indians, who are wards of the Government, and who are not, as I say, advanced very far in civilization. I do hope the gentleman from Illinois will not oppose this bill.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is both able, ardent, and plausible. But even he can not escape the fact that at one time we paid the Indians for the land—bought it and paid for it—and thereupon let the Indians make use of it by establishing Indian schools upon the land. Thereupon the Indians got an idea that they owned the land, and then they objected to our selling the land because they wanted the land. They visited Washington, they visited my distinguished friend from Oklahoma, and he explained to them that they did not own the land, but if they let this bill pass they would get the money for it. Of course they fopped over, but the very reason that actuates the Indians in favor of the bill which they formerly was opposed to makes me a little more opposed to it.

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORGAN. I will.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, these lands were bought and paid for by the Federal Government from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and it was said that the Federal Government got it for the purpose of settling friendly Indians thereon. The Federal Government, when it bought the land, bought it for a very small price. It did not in its negotiations with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, as the treaty will show, make any pretension that it wanted the land for itself, but wanted it for settling friendly Indians. It did not want it for white men.

Mr. McGUIRE of Oklahoma. Then it belongs to the Choctaws and Chickasaws?

Mr. CARTER. No; they have been paid for it at the rate of \$1.25 an acre, but it was taken to settle friendly Indians on it. They were not so very friendly, however, as it turned out.

Mr. NORRIS. Well, is this a plan to buy it over again and see if we can not get it in that way?

Mr. CARTER. I make the point that the Federal Government did not buy the land for itself, but bought it for the Shawnees and Arapahoes and friendly Indians.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. MANN. We might want a ruling on some points of order on the bill.

Mr. HAY. Those points of order have been already ruled upon.

Mr. MANN. I think the gentleman would have no trouble in reaching an agreement to-morrow substantially like that suggested.

Mr. HAY. I do not see why we can not reach it now, because we can bring in a rule in exactly those terms.

Mr. MANN. Oh, certainly.

Mr. HAY. But I do not want to ask for that unless it becomes necessary.

Mr. MANN. Let the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Illinois get together. I think there would be no difficulty in agreeing on the terms upon which the bill should be brought in.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Virginia that the House to-day will take up for consideration the Unanimous Consent Calendar and probably run for an hour or two, and that they could go ahead and reach some agreement before adjournment to-day for taking up the military appropriation bill.

Mr. HAY. And that is what I am asking.

Mr. PRINCE. I understood the gentleman wanted to bring it up to-day.

Mr. HAY. Oh, no; I made no such proposition.

Mr. PRINCE. I am perfectly willing to bring this matter up to-morrow morning and dispose of it. We have no desire to obstruct in the slightest degree the public business, but I am inclined to think, from memory now, that there are some points of order that I may want to make—not the same points that I made before, for those have been already passed upon; but the matter will only take an hour on a side and we will expedite it as rapidly as possible.

Mr. HAY. I will say to the gentleman that all points of order were made upon the bill when it passed the House before and they were all ruled upon.

Mr. PRINCE. Possibly all of them, but there may be one or two that were not.

Mr. HAY. Under the agreement which I propose it would be impossible to get at points of order, because I propose that after the general debate the previous question shall be ordered.

Mr. CANNON. But the points of order would lie.

Mr. HAY. You can not make points of order except under the five-minute rule, as I understand it.

Mr. MANN. I would suggest to the gentleman he would have difficulty about that, because the ordering of the previous question would not prevent a point of order being made when the bill was read, and the waiving of the reading of the bill could only be done by unanimous consent or under a rule.

Mr. HAY. Of course.

Mr. MANN. And I do not think the gentleman would desire to bring in a rule to that extent, except by unanimous consent. I do not think there will be any trouble about the matter to-morrow.

Mr. HAY. Very well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE] asks unanimous consent to have five legislative days in which to file the views of the minority on the military appropriation bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

DAM ACROSS WHITE RIVER, ARK.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the bill (H. R. 20347) to authorize the Dixey Power Co. to construct a dam across White River at or near Cotter, Ark., with Senate amendments thereto.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Chair appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Mr. ADAMSON, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota.

HON. CHAMP CLARK.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The clerk read as follows:

House resolution 502.

Resolved, That the Members of this House, regardless of politics, express their full confidence in the honor, integrity, and patriotism of the presiding officer of this House, the Hon. CHAMP CLARK.

[Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

SUNDAY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL—EXTENDING REMARKS.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the Record remarks upon H. R. 23000, the sundry civil appropriation bill, in relation to the public-land offices and the receivers, upon that portion of the bill to be found on page 93, from lines 1 to 25, and on pages 94 and 95; and to insert also in the Record certain letters and telegrams from public-land States in relation to the office of receiver.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California to extend his remarks in the Record on the subject referred to?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

CALENDAR FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is the day set aside for the consideration of business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent, and the Clerk will report the first bill.

EXCHANGE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The first business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 19344) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands for school sections within an Indian, military, national forest, or other reservation, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I thought possibly the gentleman from California was going to make a request, but if he is not I shall object.

Mr. RAKER. Well, the only request to be made is that the House take up the bill and pass it.

Mr. MANN. All right, then I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

CONFLICT BETWEEN PLACER AND LOBE LOCATORS OF PHOSPHATE LANDS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 8883) providing for adjustment of conflict between placer and lode locators of phosphate lands.

The Clerk read the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I had intended to ask unanimous consent that the bill should go over.

Mr. FOSTER. Certainly.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I rose for the purpose of asking unanimous consent that the bill just read go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Illinois waive his objection?

Mr. FOSTER. I have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

SALE AND DISPOSITION OF THE SURPLUS AND UNALLOTTED LANDS IN THE STANDING ROCK INDIAN RESERVATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 109) to authorize the sale and disposition of the surplus and unallotted lands in the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in the States of South Dakota and North Dakota, and making appropriation and provision to carry same into effect.

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BURKE] is interested in this bill and has been suddenly called out of town, and asked that this bill might be passed over, and therefore I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

REGULATION OF RADIO COMMUNICATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 6412) to regulate radio communication.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—Mr. BARTLETT. What is the calendar number?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House Calendar number is 243 and the Unanimous Consent Calendar number is 262.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, that bill is not at the proper place on the calendar, and I think I can explain it. We had a House

bill on the calendar, but this bill was placed on the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and it was understood when the matter came up in the House that the Senate bill should be substituted for the House bill, and I think that was done on the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Sims). The House Calendar number of the bill is 243, and the number for Unanimous Consent is 262.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object—
Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, the bill has been read before.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman desire to have this bill go over again for a couple of weeks?

Mr. ALEXANDER. It just depends upon the attitude of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman I am trying to work somewhat on this bill, and I am not satisfied that it be passed today by unanimous consent.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may go over without prejudice to the next calendar consent day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SALE AND ENTRY OF CERTAIN LANDS IN OKLAHOMA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 22647) providing for the sale and entry of certain lands in the State of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

The bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—I do not see the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Morgan] present.

Mr. FOSTER. Let it go over.

Mr. MANN. All right. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

RENOVATED AND ADULTERATED BUTTER.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 24828) to amend the law relative to manufacture and sale of process of renovated or adulterated butter.

The Clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill.

Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the bill has already been read once. I ask unanimous consent that it be passed without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This bill that has just been reported?

Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUTLER. It is understood it is passed over without prejudice?

Mr. MANN. And not as having passed the House.

Mr. BUTLER. And not as having passed the House.

LANDS FOR HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 22000) to subject the lands of the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation and other lands in Nebraska to homestead entry.

Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LANDS IN COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 338) authorizing the sale of certain lands in the Colville Indian Reservation to the town of Okanogan, State of Washington, for public park purposes.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby granted and conveyed, for public park purposes, to the town of Okanogan, county of Okanogan, State of Washington, a municipal corporation, the following-described lands, or so much thereof as said town may desire, to wit: All that portion of lot 8 of section 17, township 23 north, range 28 east of the Willamette meridian, containing 47.35 acres.

Sec. 2. That the said conveyance shall be made of the said lands to the said town by the Secretary of the Interior upon the payment by the said town for the said lands, or such portion thereof as it may select, of such sum as may be fixed by the appraisement hereafter to be made under the act entitled "An act to authorize the sale and disposition of surplus or unallotted lands of the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes," approved March 22, 1906, and patent issued to the said town for the said lands selected, to have and to hold for public park purposes, sub-

ject to the existing laws and regulations concerning public parks, and that the grant hereby made shall not include any lands which at the date of the issuance of patent shall be covered by a valid, existing, bona fide right or claim initiated under the laws of the United States: Provided, That the said town shall not have the right to sell or convey the lands herein granted, or any parts thereof, or to devote the same to any other purpose than as hereinbefore described, and that if the said lands shall not be used as public parks the same, or such parts thereof not so used, shall revert to the United States: And provided further, That the lands conveyed to the town of Okanogan, as authorized herein, shall be subject for a period of 25 years to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MANN. I object if nobody desires to be heard on it.

MEDALS OF HONOR TO CAPTAIN, OFFICERS, AND CREW OF THE CARPATHIA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 306) to provide for the award of medals of honor to the captain, officers, and crew of the Cunard steamship *Carpathia*.

Mr. MANN. The bill was read before, and I reserve the right to object.

Mr. ADAMSON. There is another resolution for a similar purpose, which has been passed by the Senate and is now on the calendar—Senate joint resolution 111. By some means, or for some reason, or without a reason—I do not know which—these bills were sent to different committees, and both committees have reported them promptly. I have conferred with the author of this House joint resolution, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Francis], and he thinks it would expedite the completion of legislation and serve substantially the same purpose if we should consider the Senate joint resolution in lieu of this. He has requested me to ask unanimous consent, first, that we take the matter up in the House as in Committee of the Whole, and then request that the Senate joint resolution, reported by the other committee, be taken up and considered in lieu of this.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Well, that is going a good deal, to ask the House to go into Committee of the Whole when the resolution is not on the calendar.

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes; it is on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman wish to pass it informally?

Mr. ADAMSON. Until we reach the other, and then I desire to make the request that I have indicated.

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Adamson] that one of these bills provides for the thanks of Congress and the other provides for medals to the captain of the *Carpathia* and crew, and so forth. I am not willing to pass at this time by unanimous consent both of the bills. As the gentleman who now occupies the chair by designation is the chairman of the committee that reported one of the bills, I do not wish to take any advantage of him while he is in the chair. If the gentleman wants to pass this without prejudice, it is all right; otherwise, I shall object.

Mr. ADAMSON. The object is to facilitate legislation. The author of this bill will be as well satisfied to pass the Senate bill, because he will secure legislation more quickly. My idea is that this bill should be passed without prejudice until we reach the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Adamson]?

Mr. ANTHONY. Will the gentleman answer a question?

Mr. ADAMSON. With pleasure.

Mr. ANTHONY. What does the Senate bill propose to do?

Mr. ADAMSON. It proposes to extend the thanks of Congress.

Mr. ANTHONY. But it does not decorate every member of the crew with a medal?

Mr. ADAMSON. No, I think not; although I have not analyzed that thoroughly.

Mr. MANN. The bill extends the thanks of Congress by name to the captain and to the balance of the crew by general language.

Mr. ANTHONY. I think that would be preposterous, because I think it would be impossible to decorate the entire crew.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Do the thanks of Congress carry with them the right or privilege to the floor of Congress?

Mr. ADAMSON. I so understand.

Mr. MANN. What is the request of the gentleman?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That the bill be laid over informally until the Senate bill is reached. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.